

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name: Hope Valley Historic District

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: Main Street (RI Route 3)

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Hopkinton

vicinity: N/A

state: RI county: Washington code: 009 zip code:

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: multiple

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>134</u>	<u>23</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>3</u>		structures
		objects
<u>139</u>	<u>24</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: none

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

_____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

_____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper_____
Date
of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic : DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
INDUSTRY
COMMERCE/TRADE

Current: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
INDUSTRY
COMMERCE/TRADE

Sub: single dwelling
multiple dwelling
manufacturing facility
business

Sub: single dwelling
multiple dwelling
manufacturing facility
business

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7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other Description:

Materials:	foundation	<u>BRICK, STONE</u>	roof	<u>ASPHALT, WOOD</u>
	walls	<u>BRICK, STONE, WOOD</u>	other	

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: locallyApplicable National Register Criteria: ACriteria Considerations (Exceptions): A, DAreas of Significance: INDUSTRY
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENTPeriod(s) of Significance: c. 1770-1936Significant Dates: c. 1770, 1845, 1866, 1869, c. 1876Significant Person(s): N/ACultural Affiliation: N/AArchitect/Builder: Not known

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

☒ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.☐ previously listed in the National Register☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register☐ designated a National Historic Landmark☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

☐ State historic preservation office☐ Other state agency☐ Federal agency☐ Local government☐ University☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property:

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A _____ B

C _____ D

☐ See continuation sheet.Verbal Boundary Description: ☒ See continuation sheet.Boundary Justification: ☒ See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Karl Bodensiek, ConsultantOrganization: Hopkinton Historic District Commission Date: May 2004Street & Number: Hopkinton Town Hall, One Town House Road Telephone: 401-397-2672City or Town: Hopkinton State: RI ZIP: 02833-0038

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Description

The Hope Valley Historic District is situated near the northeastern corner of the town of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, along the northwest bank of the Wood River and incorporates two villages: Hope Valley—originally Carpenter's Mills—and Locustville, which have been known collectively as Hope Valley since the late nineteenth century. The axis of the district is a one-mile section of Main Street, R.I. Route 3, which runs northeasterly roughly parallel to the river. The bounds of the district extend south to the original village of Hope Valley, southwest to include related nineteenth-century residential development, and terminate at the northeast edge of Locustville. The land slopes generally from the northwest toward the Wood River, and from the southwest toward Brushy Brook at the lower-middle section of the district. The character of the district is defined by the relationship between geography and road configurations and its affect on commercial, industrial, and residential development.

The predominant architectural style is Greek Revival. The earliest building in the village, the Hezekiah Carpenter house (1770), is the only colonial building, and eight Federal and late Federal buildings survive. There are 12 Italianate style buildings in the district, while an additional eight buildings are  Greek Revival in form with Italianate architectural features, typically  bracketed cornices. Greek Revival, Italianate, Vernacular and Gothic Revival buildings, constructed principally between the 1840s and 1870s, represent the major period of growth in the village. Seventeen buildings remain from the 1880s and 1890s.

Within the district are three sites of historic industrial activity, two principal and one minor, each located in relation to natural and manmade features within the landscape, and having independent sources of waterpower. The construction of the first dam at Carpenter's Mills in the 1770s took advantage of the topography: a drop of about thirty feet in the elevation of the Wood River from the village of Wyoming one mile upstream. This site presently consists of two manufacturing buildings that housed the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company: the brick single-story machine shop (1869 ) and wood-framed shed (1876), as well as the stone foundation of the original Nichols and Langworthy Mill (1837) and the dam (c. 1770 et seq.). Locustville is located on the level floodplain of the Wood River. The construction of the first mill there in 1814 required the formation of

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Locustville Pond by damming Brushy Brook, which flows into the Wood River to the north of Carpenter's Mills. The existing brick one-story mill building, originally three stories, was built in 1865 as the Greene and Company cotton mill. The third site, known as the "Tannery Lot," lay at the intersection of Main, Mechanic and Spring Streets, between the other two sites. Here Chipman Pond, created from a small feeder stream of Brushy Brook c. 1818, powered two to three minor industrial buildings of which one, the Nathan Chipman Building (c. 1846), remains.

Incremental growth of the village corresponded to the expansion and evolution of the two principal manufacturing nodes, and the later merging of the two centers, particularly following the rebuilding of the Locustville Mill in 1865 and the expansion of the Nichols and Langworthy complex in 1869. This resulted in essentially four areas within the district: the associated residential and commercial buildings clustered at Carpenter's Mills and Locustville; the Highview Avenue/Maple Street residential district; and the southern section of Main Street. The Carpenter's Mills area is characterized by the close placement of buildings on the two earliest roads in the village—Mechanic Street and Highview Avenue—as well as on Nichols Lane and Side Hill Street, which ascend the steeply rising riverbanks to the north and west of the dam. The buildings in this area include: two Federal houses located at the junction of Mechanic Street and Highview Avenue, the John Godfrey House (1813) and the Christopher Johnson House (1814); four single-story Greek Revivals on Mechanic Street built in the 1840s; and single and double mill houses erected for the Nichols and Langworthy firm on Nichols Lane, Highview Avenue, Mechanic and Side Hill Streets.

Locustville is linear in configuration and primarily straddles Main Street, which was laid out as the Hopkinton and Richmond Turnpike in 1820, bypassing the earlier Locustville Road and Bank Street, now secondary streets in the village. Locustville contains the majority of the mercantile, social and religious buildings of Hope Valley. Foremost among these are: the brick 2½-story Barber's Hall (1864), formerly a bank and meeting hall; the wood frame 2½-story Italianate George E. Greene Store (1878), later the Masonic Hall; and the wood framed Greek Revival First Baptist Church (1845). The earliest buildings in this area date from the 1840s, such as the Jedediah Witter House (1846), a wood frame 2½-story Greek Revival that was owned by Greene and Company for 6 years as mill housing, and later by the village physician, Dr. Elisha Clarke. The area best represents the 1840 to 1870 period in the village, ranging from Greene

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and Company single and double mill houses to the two adjacent Italianate houses of the Company's owners, brothers William and Thomas (1865), as well as including two of the three Gothic Revival buildings in the district, the Methodist Episcopal Church (1851) and the Fenner House (c. 1850), originally Greek Revival, renovated in 1863. Victorian examples include the Stick Style Baptist Church Parsonage (1881) and the Colonial Revival William Dutemple House (1889) on Main Street, and the Queen Anne Elizabeth Tillinghast House (1894) on Bank Street.

Maple Street and Highview Avenue west of Main Street represent the merging of the two manufacturing centers and the expansion of residential building. On Highview Avenue--one of the original streets in the village--the contributing buildings range in date from the 1820s to the 1880s, with the majority dating from the 1860s. Houses on the street span the social scale, consisting of both private residences and mill housing. David Aldrich, owner of the woolen mill on the Richmond side of the river and, briefly, of the Locustville Mill, built two end-gable Greek Revival houses for managers as well as a hip-roof Italianate house for his own residence c. 1860, and Nichols and Langworthy erected three Greek Revival double mill houses for operatives in 1866. A pair of two-story hip-roof Federal Style buildings occupies the first two lots from Main Street: the Isaiah Ray House (1825), and the Babcock House (c. 1830). Maple Street was laid out in 1870, and most of the buildings, all private residences, were built between 1870 and 1878, including the end-gable Greek Revival Albert Wood House (1870), the cross-gable Gothic Revival William Rogers House (1870), end-gable Greek Revival/Italianate George Greene House (1874) and the end-gable Italianate Fayette Bennett House (1875). The two remaining contributing buildings, the 2½-story Federal N. H. Lamphere House (c. 1800), traditionally believed to have been relocated in the late nineteenth century and known as "the traveling house," and the single-story vernacular Kenneth Church House (1937), lay to the west of the concentration of 1870s buildings.

The southern section of Main Street is characterized by more dispersed development and variation in architectural style and lot size. While this area contains the highest proportion of non-contributing post-1954 buildings, it more importantly includes: Mechanics Lodge (1874), the Italianate meeting hall once considered the focal point of the village; the Hezekiah Carpenter House (1770); the Burdick Kenyon House (1831), a 1½-story five-bay Federal at the intersection with Highview Avenue; the 2½-story Italianate B. P. Langworthy House (c. 1865); the 1½-story Second

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Empire Reynolds Barber House (c. 1888); and the Edward L. Crandall House (1894), the best example of the Queen Anne style in the village.

Lot sizes of residences within the district range from the 8,000-square-foot parcels containing the double mill houses on Side Hill Street to the nearly abutting three-acre grounds of the Edward L. Crandall House. The integrity of the district is generally good, although gaps exist in the continuity of resources, particularly the central portion of Main Street at the intersection with Spring Street, where mid-twentieth-century commercial development has obscured the earlier railroad terminus location. Loss of integrity is further identified at all three industrial sites: fires at both the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company and the Locustville Mill resulted in their reduction from three stories to one, and the Nathan Chipman Building has been altered somewhat. However, the historical and architectural development of the village remains clearly visible through the considerable number of related resources within the district: the principal industrial, commercial and residential buildings survive and retain integrity; the roadways follow their early courses; the majority of buildings shown on the 1870 Beers Atlas map are still standing.

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Inventory

All properties are contributing unless otherwise noted in the left margin. Properties are defined as contributing if they were constructed during the period of significance and if they retain sufficient integrity to document their function and significance.

Bank Street

3A SAMUEL N. RICHMOND HOUSE (c. 1865): An end-gable, 2-story, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival house, with a 2-story hip-roof wing at the rear. Richmond was a principal landowner within the village in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century, and operated a furniture store at this location.

Barn: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

3B SAMUEL N. RICHMOND HOUSE (c. 1880): A 2-story, hip-roof, vinyl-sided, Late Victorian vernacular house, with single-story projecting bays on the east and south facades.

5 ELIZABETH TILLINGHAST HOUSE (1894): A 2½-story, end-gable, Queen Anne house, with sawn vergeboard, vinyl siding and wood trim, hipped cross-gable and single-story projecting bays on the east and north facades.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

10 GEORGE LANGWORTHY HOUSE (c. 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, Greek Revival house facing Main Street, clad with weatherboard, with a modern 2-story wood deck on the west façade.

PINE GROVE CEMETERY (1860): A late nineteenth-century garden cemetery with an open hilltop setting enclosed by a wrought-iron

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Bank Street (continued)

fence and arched entry portico, mounted atop stone piers, with one building, a stone, mansard-roof pump house built into the hill on the western portion of the grounds. The cemetery was established by members of the Hope Valley First Baptist Church.

Highview Avenue

- 1 CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON HOUSE (1814): A three-bay, 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Federal house, with shed dormers on the principal façade and a 2-story offset ell with shingled side wall to the rear. Johnson purchased the building lot from Godfrey Arnold, who was involved in the industrial development of the village, and by 1870, the property was owned by Nichols and Langworthy, and housed a printing shop.
- 8 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY MILL HOUSE (c. 1845): A 2½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival mill house, with a single-story front porch and a 2½-story ell to the rear. The building was owned by Nichols and Langworthy, and was commonly known as the "Waverly Block."
- 9 ROBERT ANDERSON HOUSE (1974): A 1½-story, wood-shingle,
NC twentieth-century vernacular house facing Hill Street, with a gambrel roof and leanto to the rear.
- 12 DANIEL GIROUARD HOUSE (c. 1980): A 1-story, end-gable,
NC vinyl-sided, ranch house, which was built on the site of the "Red House," a late eighteenth-century 1-story gambrel roof dwelling owned at one time by Gorton Arnold, one of the founders of the Richmond Manufacturing Company, predecessor of the Nichols and Langworthy Mill.
- 16 J. B. CRANDALL CARRIAGE HOUSE (c. 1890): A 2-story, end-gable, wood-shingle building, with a 2-story pedimented entry porch originally constructed as a Colonial Revival carriage house for the "Red House" above.

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Highview Avenue (continued)

18 CHESLEY RITCHIE HOUSE (c. 1920): A 1-story Bungalow, with a shed dormer on the front roof slope and weatherboard siding.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

Intersection with Main Street

29 ISAIAH RAY HOUSE (c. 1825): A 3-story, five-bay, Federal house, the north façade, of two stories, facing Highview Avenue, with the three-story east elevation fronting Main Street. Ray was the owner of the Carpenter House in addition to a considerable amount of property in the village. The building is also known as the "Hiscox House."

31 JOSEPH ARNOLD HOUSE (1885): A five-bay, end-gable, weatherboard, Gothic Revival house of central hallway plan with cross gable. Arnold was a dealer in dry and fancy goods.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

Shed: A modern end-gable prefabricated garden shed.

-- ROLAND COON HOUSE (c. 1960): An early 1960s single-story
NC aluminum mobile home.

32 DAVID ALDRICH MILL HOUSE (c. 1860): A 1½-story, L-plan, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, constructed by David Aldrich, owner of the woolen mill on the Richmond side of the Wood River, for management staff.

Barn: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

33 BABCOCK HOUSE (c. 1830): A 2-story, hip-roof, asphalt shingle, Federal house, of five bays with a central hallway plan, similar to the Isaiah Ray House, number 29 above.

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Highview Avenue (continued)

Barn: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with one vehicular bay, which appears on the 1895 Everts and Richards map.

36 DAVID ALDRICH MILL HOUSE (c. 1860): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with Italianate detailing, built by David Aldrich for management, as was number 32 above.

38 WILLIAM BAILEY HOUSE (c. 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, which is sited a considerable distance from the street, and does not appear on historic maps.

39 JOHN LAWTON HOUSE (c. 1850): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with pilasters, frieze and a trabeated doorway.

Barn: A 1-story, wood-shingle, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

Shed: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with modified raised eave at the façade. Both outbuildings appear on the 1895 Everts and Richards map.

40 LEANDER BARBER HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with Italianate eave detailing, and partially enclosed single-story front porch.

41 JOHN BURDICK HOUSE (c. 1850): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with cross gable, pilasters and frieze, and a single-story open porch.

Barn: A 1-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

45 DAVID ALDRICH HOUSE (c. 1860): A 2-story, five-bay, hip-roof, Italianate house, sided with rusticated stucco, with pedimented dormers on all roof slopes, a flat-roof portico on the north façade and a single-story porch and service wing on the east façade. Aldrich built this building for his own residence and, in addition to owning the Richmond woolen mill, had considerable holdings within the village and owned the Locustville Mill for a

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Highview Avenue (continued)

short period.

Barn: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with two vehicular bays.

48 AMOS BARBER HOUSE (1863): An L-plan, 1½-story, Greek Revival house with Italianate eave details, weatherboard siding, a single-story porch on the south wing and bay window on the south gable end.

Barn: A 1-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

50 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (1866): A 1½-story, eight-bay, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival double house. This building, as well as numbers 54 and 56, were built by Nichols and Langworthy for worker housing concurrent with the expansion of their manufacturing facilities(see also numbers 1, 3, 5 and 7 Side Hill Street).

54 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (1866): A 1½-story, eight-bay, end-gable, aluminum-sided, Greek Revival double house.

56 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (1866): A 1½-story, eight-bay, end-gable, asbestos-sided, Greek Revival double house.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

60 NOAH TANNER HOUSE (1868): A 1½-story, L-plan, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival house, considerably modified on the facade, with a single-story porch on the west wing.

70A FRANCIS DRYSDALE HOUSE (1869): A 1½-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, Greek Revival house.

Hill Street

12 MRS. N. M. BURTON HOUSE (c. 1875): A 1½-story, end-gable, Greek Revival house, with a flush wing extending to the south,

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Hill Street (continued)

Italianate eave details, and an enclosed full-length porch on the west façade.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

- 14 HOUSE (c. 1900): A three-bay, end-gable, weatherboard, twentieth-century vernacular house.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

Shed: A modern end-gable prefabricated garden shed.

Locustville Road

- 9 W. R. GREENE & CO. DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, six-bay, end-gable, wood-shingle, Greek Revival double house, with eave windows and a central chimneystack. This building, as with numbers 10 and 14, was constructed by the W. R. Greene Company for worker housing.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

- 10 W. R. GREENE & CO. DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival double house, considerably altered with the addition of a wing to the north and the modification of fenestration.

- 14 W. R. GREENE & CO. MILL HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, end-gable, Greek Revival house, sided with vertical scored plywood and lacking its original fenestration.

Main Street

- 940A REYNOLDS BARBER HOUSE (c. 1888): A 2-story, three-bay, wood-shingle, Second Empire house, with projecting bay to the south

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Main Street (continued)

and a single-story wing to the north.

- 943 JEDEDIAH WITTER HOUSE (1873): A 2-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, Greek Revival house, with single-story wings on the south and north. Witter was a machinist, grand master of Charity Lodge No. 23 (see number 1034 Main Street) and co-owner of the Locustville Mill for a brief period in 1865, prior to its destruction by fire.
- 946 SILAS WOOD HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival house, with a modern 2-story wing on the north. Wood was a machinist.
- 947 HEZEKIAH CARPENTER HOUSE (c. 1770): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Colonial house, with a single-story hip-roof wing on the east gable end. This property, the earliest building in the village, was constructed by Carpenter soon after his arrival in the area in 1770. Captain Isaiah Ray purchased the 250-acre Carpenter estate in 1825 (see 29 Highview Avenue); upon his death c. 1862 the property, consisting of 120-acres extending to the Wood River, was bought by David Aldrich and Benjamin Langworthy, for subsequent industrial development.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with two vehicular bays.
- 948 MELVA A. KOLYER HOUSE (1966): A 1-story, wood-shingle,
NC twentieth-century vernacular house, with extensions to the east and an attached garage.
- 949 DAVID ALDRICH HOUSE (c. 1870): 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with Italianate eave detail and single-story porch on the north. This building appears on the 1895 Everts and Richards map and was presumably used for the housing of mill management staff.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.



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Main Street (continued)

- 956 LAFAYETTE GODFREY HOUSE (c. 1850): A 2-story, five-bay, stucco, Italianate house, with a single-story porch on the west façade. Originally constructed by Godfrey, who was associated with early industrial activities throughout the village, the house is best known as the residence of Henry C. Nichols, the secretary, treasurer and final owner of the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company.
- Barn: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.
- Office: A 1-story, end-gable, detached building.
- 957a WILLIAM HAWKINS HOUSE (1955): A 1-story, hip-roof, vinyl-sided, NC ranch house.
- 958 J. BROUGHTON HOUSE (c. 1860): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with a single-story porch on the west and north, and an enclosed entry hall at the junction with the modern offset wing on the east.
- 960 FREDERICK A. STANLEY HOUSE (1963): A 1½-story, end-gable, three- NC bay, wood-shingle, Cape Cod type house with a single-story wing on the south gable end.
- 961 B. P. LANGWORTHY HOUSE (c. 1865): A 2½-story, L plan, asbestos shingle, Italianate house, with a single-story porch on the east(front) façade and a single-story wing to the rear. Langworthy operated the sash and blind factory formerly located behind the Nathan Chipman Building at 1 Spring Street.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with two vehicular bays.
- 965a GEORGE HOXSIE HOUSE (1861): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with a 2-story addition to the south. This property, known as the "Gate House Lot," was used by Hoxsie as a private tollhouse following the dissolution of the Hopkinton and Richmond Turnpike Company.

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Main Street (continued)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

- 968 EDWARD L. CRANDALL HOUSE (1894): A 1½-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, Queen Anne house, with a gambrel-roof wing and recessed porch to the north, a 2-story projecting bay on the west façade and the largest residential lot in the village.
- 971 BURDICK KENYON HOUSE (1831): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, central chimney, wood-shingle, Federal house with a two bay, single-story wing on the north gable end.
- 972 CARY D. BROWN HOUSE (1887): A 1½-story, cross-gable, wood-shingle, Queen Anne house, with a single-story enclosed porch on the south façade fronting Highview Avenue.
- 973 PRESCOTT DAWLEY HOUSE (1962): A 1½-story, end-gable, three-bay, NC wood-shingle, Cape Cod type house, with a single-story wing on the north gable end.
- 974 HENRY C. CLARKE HOUSE (c. 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Late Victorian vernacular house, with a single-story ell to the rear(east).
- 975 VICTOR PUCELLA HOUSE (c. 1960): A 1½-story, end-gable, aluminum-sided, twentieth-century vernacular house, with end chimney and NC enclosed front porch.
- 976 ORIN BABCOCK HOUSE (1846): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with single-story porch centered below a façade gable.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.
- 977 ORIN MESSENGER HOUSE (1878): A 2½-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, Late Victorian vernacular house, built into grade, with modern sliding glass door and deck at the upper level, facing Main Street.

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Main Street (continued)

978 HENRY SULLIVAN HOUSE (c. 1925): A 1½-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, twentieth-century vernacular house, with single-story hip roof wing fronting Main Street.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

980 NATHAN K. LEWIS HOUSE (1847): A 1½-story, end-gable, asbestos-shingle, Greek Revival house with a single-story wing on the south.

Barn: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with two vehicular bays.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

Shed: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building.

984 WLADISLAW DOBROWSKI HOUSE (1966): A 1½-story, three-bay, end-gable, wood-shingle, Cape Cod type house with pedimented entry portico.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

--- PARKING LOT/SITE OF SCHOOLHOUSE NO. 9: A parking lot since
NC the demolition of the schoolhouse in the 1950s, this one-half-acre parcel was specified as "the Locustville schoolhouse lot" in an 1846 deed (B 11, P 75). The first school at this location was constructed c. 1822 and was replaced in 1852 by a two-room schoolhouse, which was enlarged in the 1870s, raised to two stories in 1901, and remained in use until the construction of the Locustville School in 1933.

987a CHARLES CHIPMAN HOUSE (c. 1865): A 2½-story, L-plan, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival house with a single-story entry porch at the intersection of the building masses. As indicated by the 1870 Beers map, Chipman operated a harness shop on the site.

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Main Street (continued)

Intersection with Spring and Mechanic Streets

- 995 BARBARA CATALDO BUILDING (c. 1935): A 2-story, flat roof, vinyl- and wood-sided, commercial building.
- 996 HOPE VALLEY FIRE ASSOCIATION (1972): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided firehouse with a 1-story, end-gable, three vehicular bay, brick engine house to the rear. Site of the Joshua Godfrey tannery, begun c. 1818.
- NC
- 999 BARBARA CATALDO STORE (c. 1935): A 1-story, flat-roof, concrete block commercial building with modern storefront.
- BRIDGE NO. 46 (1922): A concrete slab bridge with urn baluster railings, carrying Main Street across Brushy Brook. It was designed by Rhode Island Department of Transportation engineer Clarence L. Hussey.
- 1006 GEORGE BARBER BARN (c. 1875): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Late Victorian utilitarian building, originally an outbuilding for the George Barber House, later known as "River View Cottage," a popular inn no longer standing.
- 1008 ASA REYNOLDS HOUSE (1863): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with a single-story wing and recessed porch on the south.
- LOCUSTVILLE DAM (1814, 1856): An earth and stone structure across Brushy Brook, originally constructed in 1814 to power a woolen mill, raised two feet in 1856 by Daniel Sherman, a cotton cloth manufacturer.
- 1009 W. R. GREENE & CO. MILL (1866): A 1-story, end-gable, brick, Italianate manufacturing building with segmental arch window openings, originally three stories tall with a clerestory-monitor roof, annex and stair tower, reduced in height following a fire in 1936.

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- 1010a JOSHUA GODFREY HOUSE (1846): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with later single-story, flat-roof wing and porch on the west and north.
- 1017 W. R. GREENE & CO. STORE (c. 1870): A 2-story, hip roof, vinyl-sided, Late Victorian commercial building, with a wooden storefront and one vehicular bay opening on the Main Street façade. The building was constructed by the W. R. Greene Company for use as a company store.
- 1018 WILFRED SEGAR HOUSE (c. 1935): A 2½-story, four-bay, end-gable, weatherboard, Colonial Revival house, with a single-story wing on the south gable end.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.
- 1019 SERVICE STATION (c. 1956): A 1-story, flat-roof, concrete block, NC commercial building, with storefront and one vehicular bay.
- 1020 SAMUEL RICHMOND HOUSE (1849): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with pilasters and frieze, lacking the original entry and modified with the addition of a covered exterior stairway on the north. Richmond owned a variety of properties throughout Locustville and was primarily involved in the furniture retail trade (see 3A and 3B Bank Street).
- 1023 W. R. GREENE & CO. DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, six-bay, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival double house, with eave windows and a central chimneystack. This building was constructed by the W. R. Greene Company for worker housing (see numbers 9 and 10 Locustville Road).
- 1024 JEDEDIAH WITTER HOUSE (1846): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with trabeated doorway, segmental arch tympanum window, pilasters and frieze, a 2-story projecting bay on the south, and later single-story extensions to the rear. Witter conveyed the property in 1865, as partner with David Aldrich and Thomas Hoxsie, to the W. R. Greene Company, who

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Main Street (continued)

sold it in 1871 to Dr. Elisha Clarke, Hope Valley's physician for forty years before his death in 1903.

- 1026 BENEDICT KENYON HOUSE (1845): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with flat pediment portico, pilasters and frieze, and single-story ell to the rear. Benedict Kenyon sold the newly constructed building to Remington Kenyon, a carpenter, whose name appears here on the 1870 Beers map. The property was purchased in 1865 by Peleg Barber, and in 1895 by the neighboring Dr. Clarke.
- 1027 U. S. POST OFFICE (c. 1983): A 1-story, end-gable, brick, NC commercial building, with enclosed entry porch. The site was formerly occupied by Greene and Company mill worker housing
- 1032 TEFFT HOUSE (c. 1875): A 1½-story, three-bay, end-gable, asbestos shingle, Greek Revival house, with single-story front porch and ell to the rear.
- 1034 GEORGE E. GREENE STORE (1874): A 1½-story, end-gable, asbestos-shingle, Italianate commercial building, with single-story, hip-roof wing on the north. The building, known as "the Greene Block," was constructed with two retail shops on the ground floor and a meeting hall above for use by Charity Lodge No. 23 of the Masonic order, which purchased the property in 1924 and retained ownership until 1973. George Greene was a druggist, who began operation at Barber's Hall, and his business was carried on by his son Charles, who also ran an ice cream shop on the premises.
- 1035 FENNER HOUSE (c. 1850): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, asbestos-shingle, Greek Revival house, with bracketed door hood, Gothic Revival remodeling including gable cross brackets and centered façade gable, and a range of two single-story wings to the north. The building was substantially renovated c. 1863 by George Olney, an insurance agent, with a new roof building and central hallway, but was nearly identical to the Jesse Kenyon House, number 1036 below, as evidenced by original door and window frames.

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Barn: A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard, utilitarian building with gable end leanto to the east.

Shed: A 1-story, end-gable, vertical-board, utilitarian building.

1036 JESSE KENYON HOUSE (1852): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, central chimney, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with trabeated doorway, frieze, centered shed dormer and single-story wings with recessed porches to the north and south.

1039 ARTHUR STANLEY HOUSE (c. 1916): A 1-story, hip-roof, wood-shingle Bungalow with projecting bay to the south, centered hip roof dormer and integral porch.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1040 CHARLES L. RATHBUN HOUSE (c. 1925): A 1-story, end-gable, jerkin head-roof, wood-shingle, twentieth-century vernacular house, with an entry porch and a single-story, hip-roof wing to the south.

1041 ROBERT E. STANLEY HOUSE (1962): A 1-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided ranch house.
NC

1044 STORE (c. 1900): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, twentieth-century vernacular commercial building, with Greek Revival detailing and flat-roof additions to the south.

1045 ABIAL BARBER HOUSE (1847): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, central chimney, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with trabeated doorway, pilasters and frieze, and a single-story wing with enclosed porch to the south. The property was purchased in 1861 by William and Thomas Greene and appears on the 1895 Everts and Richards map as owned by C. P. Lillibridge.

Barn: A 2-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with two vehicular bays, a single-story wing to the south. It appears on the 1895 Everts and Richards map.

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1048 DR. EDWIN KNERR HOUSE (1905): A 1½-story, front-gambrel-roof, weatherboard, Dutch Colonial Revival house, with a single-story projecting bay and recessed entry porch on the west(front) façade, a centered, single-story projecting bay with gable dormer above on the north and a single-story wing to the east. Dr. Knerr was a family practitioner in Hope Valley, and remained in practice until his death in 1940.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable utilitarian building with two vehicular bays.

1050 WILLIAM GREENE HOUSE (1869): A 2-story, hip-roof, L-plan, weatherboard, Italianate house, with bracketed cornice, molded window hoods and a single-story open porch at the intersection of the building masses. Greene, with brother Thomas (see number 1054 below), constructed the present Locustville Mill building and operated the concern until 1888.

Carriage House: A 1½-story, hip-roof, weatherboard, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1053 JAMES BARBER HOUSE (1847): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, central chimney, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with trabeated doorway, frieze, a single-story wing with open porch to the south and a single-story hip roof wing to the rear.

1054 THOMAS GREENE HOUSE (1869): A 2-story, five-bay, end-gable, central hallway, weatherboard, Italianate house, with bracketed eaves, a flat pediment portico and a single-story wing with open porch to the south. Thomas Greene was partner with brother William in W. R. Greene and Company (see number 1050 above).

1059 SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (1845): A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival building, with front vestibule, two-tiered steeple and 2-story wing to the rear. The congregation was formed in 1841 as the Second Baptist Society, meeting in the schoolhouse (see Schoolhouse No. 9 site, Main Street, above), prior to dedication of the church in 1845. The vestibule was added in 1891 and the 2-story wing, an education center, was

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dedicated in 1970.

1060 DARWIN VINCENT HOUSE (c. 1885): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Colonial Revival house, with a single-story enclosed porch at front and a single-story projecting bay on the north.

Carriage House: A 1½-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building, with a 2-story gable projecting bay on the south and one vehicular bay.

1064 WILLIS NICHOLS HOUSE (1896): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, wood-shingle, Greek Revival house, with doorway hood, frieze windows, a single-story projecting bay on the north gable end and a single-story, flat-roof wing to the south.

Barn: A 1-story, front-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1066 WILLIAM DUTEMPLE HOUSE (1889): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Colonial Revival house, with a single-story projecting bay, a 2-story gabled projecting bay on the south and a single-story wing to the rear.

Carriage House: A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, utilitarian building, with a centered façade gable and one vehicular bay.

1070 BAPTIST CHURCH PARSONAGE (1891): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Stick Style house, with a single-story ell to the north. The lot was purchased for \$450 in 1881 by the Second Baptist Society and the parsonage completed in 1891 at a cost of \$2500.

1074 JOB GREENE HOUSE (1861): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with a 1½-story ell to the south and a single-story open porch on the west and south facades. The property appears on the 1870 Beers map with a paint shop on the premises.

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Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1078 ASIA ALLEN HOUSE (1864): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with Italianate brackets at the eaves and a single-story partially enclosed porch on the south façade.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

Intersection with Bank Street

1081 BARBER'S HALL (1864): A 2-story, end-gable, brick, Greek Revival commercial building, with stone lintels above the first floor window openings and a wooden storefront on the south façade. Known as 'Barber's Brick Block,' the building was constructed by Thomas and Edward Barber for their hardware business, with a meeting hall (called 'Chase Hall' at the turn of the twentieth century) occupying the second floor. Barber's Hall also housed a drug store and the First National Bank of Hopkinton, established by Amos G. Nichols.

1082 JOSEPH BOSS HOUSE (1869): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with a single-story, hip roof porch on the west gable end.

Barn: A 2-story, end-gable, weatherboard, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1084 NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (1954): A 1-story, end-
NC gable, brick, commercial building.

1088 DOCTOR E. P. CLARKE HOUSE (1895): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Victorian house, with enclosed front porch. The 1895 Everts and Richards map shows Dr. Clarke here (see 1024 Main Street).

1089 GERALD SOUSA HOUSE (1959): A 1½-story, end-gable, three-bay,
NC wood-shingle, Cape Cod type house.
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1090 FRANK CASWELL HOUSE (1974): A 1-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided
NC ranch house.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1090A JAMES KENYON HOUSE (c. 1850): A 2½-story, three-bay, hip-roof, vinyl-sided, Italianate house, with paired windows, an enclosed entry porch on the north façade and eave windows.

Garage: A 1-story, hip roof, vinyl-sided, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1093 EDWARD BARBER HOUSE (c. 1850): A 2-story, five-bay, hip-roof, central hallway, vinyl-sided, Federal house. Barber, with brother Thomas, operated the hardware business at Barber's Hall(see above number 1081 and below number 1097).

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1097 THOMAS BARBER HOUSE (c. 1860): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Italianate house, with a 2-story wing on the south side, doorway hood and flanking arched windows in the gable.

1100 AUTOMOBILE SHOP (c. 1920): A 1-story, end-gable and flat-roof, vinyl-sided, commercial building, with a storefront on the west(street) façade and one vehicular bay on the north. Noted as "auto repairing" shop on the 1924 Sanborn map.

1105 M. A. ALDRICH HOUSE/SAINT JOSEPH'S PARISH HOUSE (c. 1885): A 2½-story, mansard-roof, five-bay, stucco, Second Empire house, with a 2½-story wing to the south, gable dormers, quoins and wooden cornice. Built as a private residence, the building is currently used as the parish house for Saint Joseph's Church (see below).

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH/SAINT JOSEPH CHURCH (1851): A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Gothic Revival religious
Main Street (continued)

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building, with stone buttresses, an open belfry, front vestibule and single-story, hip-roof wing at the rear, northwest corner. The congregation was organized in 1845, relocated from the village of Rockville in 1851 to this location. The building was, purchased by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence in 1922 and has since been known as Saint Joseph Church.

1110 HOUSE (c. 1900): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Late Victorian vernacular house, with a façade gable on the north roof slope, open porch on the north and east facades, and a 2½-story wing to the north.

1111 J. RATHBUN HOUSE (c. 1860): A 2-story,  plan, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with a single-story, hip roof vestibule and recessed porch on the west façade.

1113 HOUSE (c. 1920): A 1-story, hip-roof, weatherboard, Bungalow with an enclosed integral porch and hip-roof dormer on the east façade.

Barn: A 1-story, hip-roof, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1114 R. J. BARBER HOUSE (c. 1870): A 2½-story, end-gable, asbestos-shingle, Greek Revival house, with open porch on the west gable end.

Barn: A 1-story, end-gable, asbestos-shingle, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

1116 ADVENT CHURCH/HOPE VALLEY GRANGE (1867, 1928): A 2-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Victorian meeting hall with front vestibule. The building was constructed in 1867 as the Advent Church and sold to the Hope Valley Grange No. 7, who remodeled the building in 1928, adding the second floor.

Maple Street

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-
- 3 SAMUEL GARDINER HOUSE (1878): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival house, with a 1½-story, hip-roof wing on the east façade fronting Main Street and a 1½-story ell to the rear. The house was owned in the late nineteenth century by Orin Meserve, proprietor of a paint shop on Spring Street (no longer extant) and founder of the Hope Valley Grange.
- 4 FAYETTE BENNETT HOUSE (1875): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Italianate house, facing east to Main Street, with bracketed cornice, 2-story ell to rear and a single-story, open porch on the south and east facades.
- 5 WILLIAM ROGERS HOUSE (1870): A 2½-story, cross-gable, central hallway, weatherboard, Gothic Revival house, with open entry porch on the north façade, single-story projecting bay on the west, and a range of single-story modern additions to the rear.
- 6 ORIN BULLOCK HOUSE (1871): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with Italianate bracketed cornice, a single-story, partially enclosed porch on the west façade and a 1-story ell to the rear.
- 8 BENJAMIN CRANDALL HOUSE (1871): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with door hood, Italianate bracketed cornice and a sawn vergeboard with gable cross brackets.
- Carriage House: A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.
- 9 GEORGE GREENE HOUSE (1874): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with Italianate bracketed cornice, a single-story, flat-roof, partially enclosed porch on the east façade and a 1-story wing to the rear. Greene built and operated the "Greene Block" at 1034 Main Street.
- 10 ALBERT WOOD HOUSE (1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with a single-story, flat-roof, partially enclosed porch on the east façade.
- Maple Street (continued)

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11 WILLIAM KENYON HOUSE (1874): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house with Italianate bracketed cornice, a single-story, flat-roof, partially enclosed porch on the east façade and a 1-story wing to the rear.

Shed: A 1-story, weatherboard utilitarian building, possibly a former privy.


Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

14 CHESLEY RITCHIE HOUSE (1969): A 1-story, end-gable, aluminum-
NC sided, ranch house with integral garage bay.

15 KENNETH CHURCH HOUSE (1937): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided,
NC twentieth-century vernacular house with open porch.

21 N. H. LAMPHERE HOUSE (c. 1800): A 2½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Federal house, with Italianate bracketed cornice and door hood, and a single-story ell to the rear. The house is referred to as "the traveling house," as it was moved to its present site at an unknown date.

Mechanic Street

1  TON GILMAN BUILDING (c. 1950): A 1-story, flat-roof, brick,
NC commercial building. Site of the former Rawlings grain elevator, destroyed by fire in 1947.

2 MECHANICS LODGE NO. 14, I.O.O.F. (1874): A 2-story, vinyl-sided, Italianate commercial building, with a single-story open porch on Main Street and two arch windows in the gables. The building is missing the original cupola, destroyed during the 1938 hurricane. Known locally as Odd Fellows Hall, Mechanics Lodge was built by the I.O.O.F., which leased space in the building to others. The second floor contained the meeting hall, the basement level facing Mechanic Street was leased for retail businesses and the first floor, fronting Main Street, was occupied by the Hope Valley Post Office, a printing shop and, in 1887, was the first

Mechanic Street (continued)

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location of the Langworthy Public Library.

- 5 NC BOOKTRAUB BUILDING (c. 1940): A 1-story, end-gable, brick- and wood-shingle, commercial building, built as the Booktraub Market.
- 7 BUILDING (c. 1930): A 1-story, end-gable, stucco, commercial building.
- 8 NC NATHAN CHIPMAN HOUSE (1844): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, central chimney, weatherboard, Federal house with a flanking sidelight front doorway. Chipman operated a tannery, cloth works, and a sash and blind factory at 1 Spring Street, and his house was the home of the Langworthy Public Library(see number 24 Spring Street) from the early twentieth century to 1933.
- 15 J. H. TANNER HOUSE (c. 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival house, with shed dormers on the south roof slope.
- 17 SILAS NICHOLS HOUSE (c. 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with a 2-story ell on the south façade.
- 18 JOSEPH LANGWORTHY HOUSE (1841): A 1½-story, five-bay, flank-gable, central chimney, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with trabeated doorway, pilasters and frieze. Joseph Langworthy, with brother Josiah and Gardner Nichols, founded the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company.
- 19 E. L. CRANDALL HOUSE (c. 1880): A 2-story, hip-roof, wood-shingle, Late Victorian vernacular, house with a 2-story porch on the Mechanic Street façade.
- 21 JOHN GODFREY HOUSE (1813): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, central chimney, vinyl-sided, Federal house, with two gable dormers on the Mechanic Street side. John Godfrey was an early industrial developer in Hope Valley.

Mechanic Street (continued)

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- 22 GARDNER NICHOLS HOUSE (c. 1840): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, central chimney, wood-shingle, Greek Revival house, with trabeated doorway, pilasters and frieze. Gardner Nichols was co-founder, with Josiah and Joseph Langworthy, of the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company.
- 23 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY MILL HOUSE (1865): A 1½-story, three-bay, end-gable, central chimney, wood-shingle, Greek Revival house with altered doorway and exterior wood trim.
- 25 JOSIAH LANGWORTHY HOUSE (1841): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, central chimney, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with trabeated doorway, pilasters and frieze, and a single-story wing with recessed porch on the south gable end. Appears as a Nichols and Langworthy store on the 1895 Everts and Richards map. Josiah Langworthy co-founded the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company (see homes of Joseph Langworthy, 18 Mechanic Street, and Gardner Nichols, 22 Mechanic Street, above).
- 28 PUKASKI HOUSE (1921): A 1-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, Bungalow with a single-story open porch on the north gable end. This building was constructed on the site of the Arnold House, a 1½-story, eighteenth-century gambrel-roof building, birthplace of Prudence Crandall.
- Barn: A 2-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with two vehicular bays.
- Barn: A 1-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with two vehicular bays.
- Shed: A 1-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building.
- NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY MILL SITE, now a PARKING LOT (1837, 1909): The stone foundation walls of a two-story mill constructed in 1837 by the newly formed Nichols and Langworthy Machine Shop are still visible. It was destroyed by fire in 1909.

Mechanic Street (continued)

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35 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY MACHINE COMPANY MILL (1869): A 1-story, end-gable, brick, Italianate manufacturing building, with 2-story stair tower at the north gable end, segmental arch window openings, and single-story addition on the south with open, covered loading bay. The building was constructed as a foundry building, originally two stories in height prior to a fire in 1909.

-- DAM (late 18th century): Just upriver from the Nichols & Langworthy Machine Company Mill at 25, a stone dam, about seven feet, with center concrete additions. A single rough trench remains visible on the Hopkinton side of the river. The rusty remnants of a gate hoist are set in the trench.

49 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY MACHINE COMPANY MILL (c. 1876): A 1½-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, manufacturing building, with a clerestory on the main building and a single-story, flat-roof wing, with addition, to the north, with three vehicular bays. The building was initially built for the construction of two steam yachts in 1876 and later used as a pattern shop.

Nichols Lane

5 J. BROUGHTON HOUSE (c. 1880): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Victorian vernacular house, with a 2-story ell to the east and single-story wings to the south and north.

Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

7 AMOS G. NICHOLS HOUSE (1870): A 2½-story, mansard-roof, wood-shingle, Second Empire house, with a 3-story tower on the east, two single-story projecting bays on the south and a 2-story enclosed porch to the west. Nichols was president of the Nichols and Langworthy firm.

Carriage House: A 1-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

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Nichols Lane (continued)

- 10 JAMES DORIS HOUSE (1963): A 1-story, end-gable, wood-shingle,
NC ranch house with integral recessed porch.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.
- 18 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY MILL HOUSE (c. 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, Greek Revival house, with door hood and a single-story ell and open porch to the west. Appears on the 1895 Everts and Richards map under Nichols and Langworthy ownership.
- 20 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY MILL HOUSE (c. 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival house, with door hood. Appears on the 1895 Everts and Richards map under Nichols and Langworthy ownership.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.
- Shed: A 1-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, utilitarian building.
- 22 ANGELO RITACCO HOUSE (1936): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Cape Cod type house, with a open porch and single-story wing to the west.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.

Side Hill Street

- 1 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, eight bay, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival double house, with frieze windows and a centered single-story open porch, four-bays in width. Appears on the 1870 Beers and 1895 Everts and Richards maps under Nichols and Langworthy ownership (see numbers 3, 5 and 7 Side Hill Street below).

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Side Hill Street (continued)

- 3 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, eight-bay, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival double house, with frieze windows and door hoods. The street façade is missing one window.
- 5 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, six-bay, end-gable, asbestos-shingle, Greek Revival double house, with frieze windows and a single-story open entry porch. The street façade is missing one doorway.
- 7 NICHOLS & LANGWORTHY DOUBLE MILL HOUSE (c. 1865): A 1½-story, six-bay, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival double house, with frieze windows, door hoods and a wooden deck.

Spring Street

- 1 NATHAN CHIPMAN BUILDING (c. 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, vertical-board manufacturing building, with a single-story, flat-roof wing to the east and a leanto, originally a turbine shed, and open penstock which flows east from Chipman's Pond, to the rear. Industrial activity began at the site in approximately 1824 with the operation of a tannery, and was expanded by Chipman to include the dressing and dyeing of cloth, as well as the manufacture of wooden window sash, blinds and doors, which continued through two subsequent owners, Benjamin Langworthy and Ernest Barber, until 1936. Now a village convenience store, the mill has lost its industrial appearance but is, nevertheless, an important element of Hope Valley.
- 9 HOUSE (c. 1920): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, twentieth-century vernacular house.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.
- 8 LOUIS SUNDERLAND BUILDING (1954): A 1-story, hip-roof, concrete block, commercial building with office and one vehicular bay.

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Spring Street (continued)

- 13 B. P. LANGWORTHY HOUSE AND WAGON SHOP (c. 1895): A 3-story, end-gable, vertical-board, Late Victorian house, with single-story, flat-roof ell and 3-story open porch on the west.
- Garage: A 1-story, gambrel-roof, weatherboard, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay, possibly the "wagon shop" which appears on the 1895 Everts and Richards map.
- 14 WE THREE INC. STORE (1975): A 1-story, end-gable, stucco
NC commercial building, with stepped gable and open porch on the south façade and single-story leanto additions to the east and north.
- 18 ROY RAWLINGS HOUSE (c. 1924): A 1½-story, gambrel-roof, wood-shingle, Craftsman house, with a single-story projecting bay on the street side, shed dormers and an enclosed, recessed porch at the southeast corner. Rawlings, a manufacturer, owned the grain elevator formerly at the junction of Main and Mechanic Streets as well as the Wood River Branch Railroad.
- 19 GEORGE SISSON HOUSE (1861): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with an open porch on the south and west elevations.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.
- 22 LEON DINGES HOUSE (1927): A 2½-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, twentieth-century vernacular house, with entry portico on the south and a single-story open porch to the east.
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gable, wood-shingle, utilitarian building with one vehicular bay.
- 24 LANGWORTHY PUBLIC LIBRARY (1933, 1971): A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Colonial Revival civic building, with curved bay windows and entry portico with arched, recessed opening on the street façade and a 2-story addition to the north. The Langworthy Public Library was founded in 1887 by Joseph Langworthy and Amos

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Spring Street (continued)

Nichols, and prior to the construction of this building, the collections were housed at the Odd Fellows Hall, 1 Mechanic Street, and the Nathan Chipman House, 8 Mechanic Street.

- 25 JASON RATHBUN HOUSE (1869): A 1½-story, end-gable, weatherboard, Greek Revival house, with an enclosed entry portico on the gable end and a single-story wing to the east.

Garage : A 1-story, end-gable, weatherboard utilitarian building with two vehicular bays.

- 28 RACHEL GARDINER HOUSE (1870): A 1½-story, five-bay, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival house with a modern "picture window" on the south façade and exterior stone chimney on the east gable end.

Barn: A 1-story, end-gable, vertical-board, utilitarian building with two vehicular bays.

- 30 JOHN NICHOLS HOUSE (1870): A 1½-story, end-gable, vinyl-sided, Greek Revival house with door hood.

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Photographic Information

Photographer: Karl Bodensiek

Date: January 2003

Negative: RIHPHC

Photo # and view:

1. Hezekiah Carpenter House, 947 Main Street, south elevation.
2. David Aldrich House, 949 Main Street, east elevation.
3. Edward L. Crandall House, 968 Main Street, west elevation.
4. W.R. Greene and Company Mill, 1009 Main Street, facing southwest, Hope Valley
5. W.R. Greene and Company Double Mill House, 1023 Main Street, west (front) elevation.
6. Jesse Kenyon House, 1036 Main Street, west (front) elevation.
7. Arthur Stanley House, 1039 Main Street, east (front) elevation.
8. Dr. Edwin Knerr House, 1048 Main Street, north (left) and west (right) elevations.
9. William Greene House, 1050 Main Street, west (front) elevation.
10. Second Baptist church, 1059 Main Street, facing the southwest corner.
11. Methodist Episcopal Church/Saint Joseph Church, [adjacent to] 1105 Main Street, facing the southwest corner.
12. Nathan Chipman Building, 1 Spring Street, north elevation.
13. Nathan Chipman Building, 1 Spring Street, open penstock, at the building's south elevation.

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14. Mechanics Lodge No. 14, I.O.O.F., 2 Mechanic Street, north (left) and west (right) elevations.
 15. Nichols & Langworthy Machine Company Mill, 35 Mechanic Street, north (gable) and west elevations.
 16. Joseph Langworthy House, 18 Mechanic Street, west elevation.
 17. Isaiah Ray House, 29 Highview Avenue, north (right) and east (left) elevations.
 18. David Aldrich Mill House, 36 Highview Avenue, south elevation.
 19. John Burdick House, 41 Highview Avenue, north elevation.
 20. David Aldrich House, 45 Highview Avenue, north (right) and east (left) elevations.
 21. Nichols & Langworthy Double Mill House, 54 Highview Avenue, south elevation.
 22. Nichols & Langworthy Double Mill House, 3 Side Hill Street, west elevation.
 23. Nichols & Langworthy Double Mill House, 7 Side Hill Street, west elevation.
 24. W.R. Greene and Company Double Mill House, 9 Locustville Road, east (left) and south (right) elevation.
 25. Pine Grove Cemetery, Bank Street, facing west.

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Significance

Summary

The Hope Valley Historic District is historically significant as an example of a nineteenth-century industrial village that retains the elements of residential, mercantile, cultural, religious, manufacturing, transportation and engineering buildings and sites. Located on the Wood River, Hope Valley shares some of the characteristics of other Wood-Pawcatuck watershed villages—and is in other ways highly distinctive. The district reflects the growth of regional manufacturing, housing and transportation patterns, from its inception as a late eighteenth-century industrial settlement, towards the intensification of village organization and manufacturing processes throughout the nineteenth century. Architecturally, Hope Valley demonstrates the social evolution and hierarchies of domestic and utilitarian building forms within this context.

Regional Development

The town of Hopkinton was established in 1757, the result of the final division of the town of Westerly, from which Charlestown was derived in 1738 and which, in turn, split in 1747 to form Richmond, bordering Hopkinton on the east, with the Wood River as their common boundary. The period of inland expansion during the second half of the eighteenth century was a response to population pressures in the original settlements and was enabled through the opening-up of previously inaccessible lands in the western portions of Rhode Island. These communities were based on an agricultural economy of local production and exchange, and their stability was facilitated by, and in part dependent upon, exploiting the power of the numerous watercourses that drained the surrounding glacial moraine. The initial settlement of Hope Valley during the third quarter of the eighteenth century was concurrent with the first industrial activities, which were typical in scale and type for the region: small owner-operated mills that worked reciprocally within the local economy.

The first decades of the nineteenth century saw a shift in focus and capital of Rhode Island investors from the longstanding emphasis on shipping to the emerging potential of manufacturing. While the decline in sea trade was largely a consequence of embargoes on shipping and duties on imported goods prior to and following the War of 1812, technological advances in the manufacturing of textiles and improvements in

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transportation prompted the financing of specialized industries. In particular, two breakthroughs occurred in Rhode Island which were to have resounding effects: the establishment of the first successful American cotton-spinning mill by Samuel Slater in 1790, and the improvement of the power loom by William Gilmore in 1815. Machine textile production and related industries were to transform the landscape and social patterns of interior New England wherever adequate sources of waterpower were available.

Locations with existing waterpower facilities were generally among the first to develop, and this was the case on the Wood River in Hopkinton and Richmond. The late-eighteenth century hamlet of Hope Valley comprised several small mills and was situated on existing overland transportation routes. Development of the adjacent residential area followed an organic pattern of growth that contrasts with the linear development of Locustville in the early-nineteenth century, which was determined in large part by the course of the Hopkinton and Richmond Turnpike, now Main Street. The development of transportation routes and technologies was fundamental to the realization of the area's industrial potential, and the development of mill-related residential streets in the mid-nineteenth century reflects the cohesive character of the village.

The Village Context: Wood-Pawcatuck River Valley

Hope Valley is one of several dozen small villages that developed in the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed over the course of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. The watershed's land area is laced through with a network of small streams, brooks, and rivers that ultimately flow into the Pawcatuck River. The changes in elevation are not great and there are no great falls, but there is water power available. Most of the villages were established before 1800 and the presence of running water was the principal determinant in their location, for all of them were industrial in orientation.

With only one exception, all of these villages began as industrial adjuncts to surrounding farms, with a mill or shop which ground grain, cut wood, fullled or carded wool, tanned leather, made boats or wagons, or smithed iron for area residents. Often one industry attracted another, and most villages had at least two and sometimes three agricultural/industrial operations. With the mill or shop as the focus, these villages typically included several houses, a church, a tavern or inn, a store or two, perhaps

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a post office.

Many of the Wood-Pawcatuck villages acquired a mechanized textile mill after the development of that industry in Pawtucket in 1790. The area was ideally suited for mechanized spinning because of its water power, moist climate, capital, labor (from farmers and their families facing competition from more fertile regions), able carpenters, and creative smiths. Both the mills and their villages in this region of Rhode Island are characterized by relative smallness of scale. Only a few villages, Hope Valley among them, had company-owned housing.

Perhaps the most important determinant in the later development of the Wood-Pawcatuck villages was their location in the transportation network created in the nineteenth century. Some villages thrived as a result of their location on turnpikes; the longest-lived of these settlements were located on the rail lines. Villages such as Hope Valley retained some of their industrial prosperity into the twentieth century as a result of their rail connections.

Transportation

Existing roadways in Hope Valley at the close of the eighteenth century consisted solely of Highview Avenue and the formerly continuous Mechanic Street, Locustville Road and Bank Street. Highview Avenue, known as "High Street" prior to the late 1980s and as the "Rockville Road" in early records, diverges from Mechanic Street north of the Wood River dam, and was the primary route from Hope Valley northwest to Connecticut through the village of Rockville. Main Street runs south into Fenner Hill Road, which becomes the Woodville Alton Road, extending south to the villages of Woodville, Alton and Bradford, thence into Westerly. Mechanic Street, Locustville Road and Bank Street are vestiges of an old north-south route which leads north via Arcadia Road to the village of Barbersville and the town of West Greenwich, and south, via Hope Valley or Switch Road on the east side of the Wood River through the town of Richmond, to Wood River Junction, there traversing the Pawcatuck River into Charlestown.

The Hopkinton and Richmond Turnpike was chartered by the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1820, to bridge the gap between Rhode Island's Providence and Pawcatuck Turnpike and Connecticut's Groton and Stonington Turnpike. This connection provided stage travelers and overland freight haulers a crucial link between the city of Providence and the coastal

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Connecticut city of New London, from where goods and passengers proceeded on steamships to New York via Long Island Sound. The establishment of the turnpike had a substantial effect upon the development of manufacturing in Hope Valley, and most particularly on Locustville, which underwent considerable improvements the following year in 1821. It also greatly affected the character of the village. A new roadway was constructed from the crossing of the Wood River at Wyoming straight to the bridge over Brushy Brook and continuing southwesterly. The new roadway bypassed a loop in the course of the earlier road which survives as the present Locustville Road.

The Providence and Pawcatuck Turnpike, incorporated in 1816, was initially intended to cross the Pawcatuck River in Westerly at an established crossing, Pawcatuck Bridge, to link with the stage road in Stonington, Connecticut, begun in 1815, "but some insurmountable force was in opposition to a road through Westerly" (Wood, p. 300). The Groton and Stonington Turnpike, granted its franchise in 1818, followed through Stonington and North Stonington to meet with the Providence and Pawcatuck Turnpike at the Hopkinton town line. The Providence and Pawcatuck, however, was never extended beyond the village of Wyoming, prompting the incorporation of the Hopkinton and Richmond to supply the missing link to the Groton and Stonington. The combined routes (Providence and Pawcatuck and Hopkinton and Richmond) became known as the New London Turnpike. With the opening of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad between Providence and Stonington in 1837, through-traffic on the New London Turnpike virtually ceased. Hope Valley, however, was not located on the rail line, and remained dependent on the turnpike.

The New London Turnpike endured, however, until continuous rail transportation between Boston and New York City was made possible with the completion of the "Shore Line" between New London and New Haven in 1852. The capital stock "of that portion of the Hopkinton and Richmond Turnpike Company situated in said Hopkinton" was transferred to the town in 1864 in response to an act of the General Assembly (Hopkinton, 13/406). According to a local history, the section of the former turnpike from Hopkinton City to Wyoming, which includes Hope Valley, was sold to George Hoxsie, who operated the road privately and built the house still standing at 965a Main Street as a toll house when he could not obtain use of the existing toll house then standing immediately to the south (Hopkinton Tercentenary Committee, p. 5).

The development of two new streets and residential housing on the

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eastern slope of Fenner Hill was concurrent with the expansion of the Locustville mill in 1866 and the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company in 1869. In the mid-1860s the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company constructed three double mill houses on Highview Avenue and four double mill houses to the south of Nichols Lane, creating Side Hill Street. In approximately 1860, a new route, now known as Spring Street, was established between Hope Valley and Rockville, following an existing driftway to the Thompson Larkin farm, and joining the earlier Highview Avenue at the village of Moscow. Four houses within the district date from between 1861 and 1870. Maple Street, running from Main Street to Spring Street, was laid out in two sections in 1870 and 1873, and completed according to Articles of Agreement between Jedediah Witter and Henry Clark Jr.: Clark to give 40 feet of land connecting with the street laid out [in 1870] by J. P. Rathbun, "provided said J. D. Witter will continue said street...to connect it with the new road leading from Locustville to Moscow" (Hopkinton, 17/ 235).

The completion of the Wood River Branch Railroad in 1874 established a rail connection between Hope Valley and the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad. The line began at Wood River Junction, a railroad settlement originally called "Richmond Switch," and terminated adjacent to the intersection of Mechanic and Main Streets in Hope Valley. Two intermediary stations were constructed on the Branch: one at the village of Woodville and the second at Canonchet Station, the depot for the small industrial village of Canonchet that lay two miles by road northwest of that junction. The first locomotive of the branch was named the "Gardner Nichols" after the cofounder of the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Shop, and the baggage and passenger combine car, as well as the branch's three depots, were painted yellow, earning the names "Yellow Dog Road" for the railroad and "Yellow Dog Houses" for the depots. In addition to providing Hope Valley with passenger and freight service (essential for the mills), the railroad established the village as an inland shipping center where goods, particularly wood products including railroad ties, were brought from the neighboring villages and countryside for export.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the track had been extended to Brushy Brook, diagonally opposite the Locustville Mill on the site of the original tannery, and the railroad complex in Hope Valley consisted of a passenger and freight depot, two track sheds, three sidings and a spur line directly into the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company. Decline in manufacturing in the village, as well as the advent of the automobile era, lessened the need for the railway from the first decade of the twentieth

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century. The branch suffered a major loss of infrastructure during the flood of 1927, and was purchased by the New Haven Railroad, which repaired the line but continued service for freight only. The branch was sold again in 1937 to local businessman Roy Rawlings, Sr., whose interests included ownership of the grain elevator at the Hope Valley train depot, the largest in the state. Following a succession of fires in the 1930s and 1940s, including those at the Saybrook Woolen Mill in Locustville in 1936 and the Rawlings' grain elevator in 1947, the branch was no longer viable.

Industrial Development

Settlement of the Hope Valley area began in 1770 with the arrival of Hezekiah Carpenter from Johnston, who purchased approximately 700 acres of land that extended into the town of Richmond, and erected the dwelling at 947 Main Street. Carpenter is traditionally believed to have been responsible for constructing the first dam on this section of the Wood River, along with a gristmill and sawmill, forming the nucleus for the village of Hope Valley. This area became known as the Middle Iron Works, following the establishment in 1777 of iron making facilities by Ethan Clarke, who leased property from Carpenter and expanded the site with an additional flume and waterwheels. (The Upper Iron Works, also known as Brand's Iron Works, were located on the Wood River in the Richmond village of Wyoming, while the Lower, or Perry's, Iron Works lay three miles downstream in the village of Woodville.) Samuel Brand acquired the iron works in Hope Valley from Clarke in 1794, and the land on which it sat from Hezekiah Carpenter in 1802.

Carpenter continued to lease his land adjacent to the river for manufacturing purposes, and the burgeoning industrial site was known as Carpenter's Mills by the end of the eighteenth century. In 1782 David Corp erected a fulling mill near the present site of the Nichols and Langworthy mill, and this business continued under the ownership of David and Reuben Essex into the early nineteenth century. On the opposite side of the river in Richmond, David Larkin operated a gristmill beginning in 1784, and soon thereafter obtained the sawmill and logway on the Hopkinton side of the river. These properties were sold in 1807 to Humphrey Taylor 2nd, who sold them in turn to John Godfrey and Gorton Arnold. In 1810 the latter expanded their holdings with the acquisition of Samuel Brand's Hope Valley iron works.

Godfrey and Arnold subsequently formed the Richmond Manufacturing Company with Godfrey Arnold, Gorton's brother, and siblings Robert and

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George Perry, and sold shares in the business, the first public corporation in the village. The company constructed c. 1812 a stone mill for the manufacture of cotton yarn, marking the beginning of the textile industry in Hope Valley, albeit on the Richmond side of the river. The company dissolved in 1819 and Arnold continued the textile business in Richmond, while the heirs of George Perry purchased the Hope Valley property and conveyed it to Henry Greene in 1820. In 1824 Greene sold Gardner Nichols and Russell Thayer the same property, which included "2 dwelling houses, dye houses, kettles and vats, one building 16' x 70', two stories high, with a gristmill, two water wheels, two flumes, one-half [of] the dam, 1 blacksmith shop with bellows" and the fulling mill (Segar and Salomon, 4). The following year Nichols and Thayer purchased a twenty-five-foot-square piece of land that included "privilege of an 8-foot flume or penstock to draw water from dam when needed to full cloth and when water shall run over the dam, a right to add a belt to the water wheel of [the] fulling mill, to turn wood, iron and a grindstone, draw wire, etc" (Palmer, HV, p. 103).

Nichols and Thayer engaged in their respective areas of expertise: Nichols in the manufacture and repair of textile machinery, and Thayer in the fulling, dyeing, dressing, and pressing of cloth. By 1826, Nichols was making looms for industries outside the village, and he is credited with initiating the name "Hope Valley." It is reported that "the first large order [Nichols] filled was the construction of looms, in 1826, for the Hazard Woolen Mill at Peacedale" (Field, p. 374) and Nichols made six looms for Edward Robinson of Wakefield the same year. Thayer sold his share of the property in 1835 to Joseph and Josiah Langworthy, brothers-in-law of Gardner Nichols, and the three partners formed the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Shop, which would become the most enduring and important industry in the village.

In 1837 Nichols and Langworthy constructed a new two-story mill (measuring 35' by 70') adjoining the existing building. The firm continued the production of cotton and woolen machinery until 1853, when they began the manufacture of printing presses, boilers and steam engines which were "sent to every section of our widely extended country, as well as to foreign lands" (quoted in Segar and Salomon, p. 7). In 1869, they built the existing (240' x 65') two-story brick foundry building. Notable Nichols and Langworthy products included: their own line of high speed engines which used a governor designed by Nichols, printing presses for the George Gordon Company, tubular boilers and slide valve engines newly patented by Stephen Wilcox and George Babcock in 1867, and two fifty-two foot steam yachts in 1876, one of which was featured at the Centennial

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Exhibition in Philadelphia. The latter required the building of the existing wood-framed building, later used as a pattern shop, adjacent to the brick foundry.

The Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company was formed as a joint stock corporation upon the death of Gardner Nichols in 1881, and continued under the direction of Amos G. and Henry C. Nichols until the retirement of Henry in 1906, two years after Amos's death in 1904. At the height of the firm's business in the late nineteenth century, they employed 200 skilled workers at the Hope Valley property and, in addition, owned and operated the Locustville Mill from 1888 to 1905, at which time the name "Hope Valley" became associated with both villages.

Following the sale of the company in 1906, Ernest Jochen of New York became president and operations were managed by vice president Willis Nichols. However, after the discharge of four employees in 1907, forty workers, members of a newly formed union, went on strike and halted production. The strike ended in June, 1908, following an injunction against picketing by the Superior Court. The plant reopened with a large order for steam boilers, but on April 13, 1909 a fire started in the gas engine shop that enveloped much of the complex. The 1869 brick foundry and the 1876 pattern shop were the only major buildings left standing. The two early mills were entirely destroyed, although the foundations still remain, while the foundry suffered damage to its upper floor and was rebuilt as a single story. The company remained in operation, retaining twenty-five employees, and passed through four owners before purchase by the Wood River Iron Works in 1916. In 1918 the factory was acquired by the National Marine Engine Works, Inc., who removed the machinery to their facilities in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and sold the mill in 1919.

In 1921, after passing through two additional owners, the former holdings of the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company were sold to Samuel Priest of Cranston. The property consisted of 14 tracts of land, and included a 75-acre parcel known as "the company plant" with a "brick machine shop foundry, stone mill, 11 dwelling houses, barns and other buildings...with all dams, flumes, water wheels, steam engines, water rights, rights of flowage, privileges and appurtenances..." as well as dwellings located on High and Hill Streets, and several undeveloped pieces of land (Hopkinton, 32/393). Priest leased the mill to the Bowditch Dye Works and other concerns until selling the property in 1928, and the mill underwent a succession of owners through the remainder of the twentieth century, with tenants that included textile firms, packaging companies, and plastics

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manufacturers.

The Locustville Mill experienced a somewhat different history. In 1814, while still involved with the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Gorton and Godfrey Arnold and Robert and George Perry purchased two parcels of land on Brushy Brook from David Larkin, who owned a farm in the area of the present Spring Street, "for the purpose of enabling them to build, set up and establish on said Brushy Brook a woolen factory, cloathier's works, and other such buildings as to them may seem necessary, and...to erect across said Brushy Brook...a sufficient dam to raise water therein to any height they may think proper...upon their paying me ten dollars an acre for as much of my land as they thereby flow, or drown so as to kill or destroy the feed, pasture or grass growing thereon" (quoted in Hopkinton Bicentennial Commission, p. 80). Presumably, they chose the location based exclusively on the presence of sufficient drop in the brook's elevation immediately adjacent to edge of the Wood River's floodplain, although the route of the future turnpike was at that time in planning. Nevertheless, they constructed at the site a woolen mill described as "a small crude building standing near the river" and commenced operation (Hopkinton Tercentenary Committee, p. 10).

Immediately following the introduction of the turnpike, in 1821, the Arnolds and Perrys sold the establishment to Jonathan and Isaac Hazard, who substantially enlarged the existing building. By 1827, the Hazards were engaged in the fulling, weaving, and dyeing of woolen cloth and were supplied by Nichols and Thayer with harness shafts, arbors, and yarn beams for weaving as well as hoops for the fulling mill, logwood for dyeing, shipping crates, and various hardware. Nichols and Thayer also maintained the mill's water wheel, looms, picker, cloth press and other equipment (Segar and Salomon, p. 46). The Hazards were by 1829 in partnership with Lyman P. and Charles Low, and operated as many as 60 looms. This business was known as Lyman P. Low and Company, and later as the Hopkinton Manufacturing Company.

In 1844, the mill was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt by 1850 when, as the Locustville Mill Estate, it was owned Mahala Low, widow of Charles. Mrs. Low leased the property in 1852 to Daniel Sherman, who leased machinery and began the manufacture of cotton goods. Sherman purchased the Locustville Mill in 1856, acquired additional land and flowage rights, and raised the dam two feet in height. In a mortgage deed between Sherman and D. Remington and Son of Providence, discharged in 1865, the property was described as a "tract with cotton factory, dwelling houses, outbuildings,

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dams, trenches, water rights, water privileges etc. now known as Charles Low's Hopkinton Mill Estate...with machinery..." (Hopkinton, 12/423). Sherman remained in business until May, 1865, when he sold the mill to David Larkin, the original landowner, Jedediah Witter, a machinist who had maintained the equipment for Mrs. Low, and Thomas Hoxsie. Their tenure was short lived, as the mill burned to the ground that October, and in December they sold their interests to William R. and Thomas H. Greene.

This firm, Greene and Company, built the existing brick mill in 1866, originally of three stories with a clerestory roof, annex and stair tower, and produced cloth on as many as 82 looms. Greene and Company had a substantial effect upon the development of the Locustville section of Hope Valley: they owned and operated a company store; constructed at least six buildings for worker housing and purchased two or more existing houses in the village for that use; and the brothers each constructed distinct Italianate houses on adjacent Main Street lots.

Following the Panic of 1873, Greene and Company encountered increasing financial difficulties and entered into a series of mortgages, beginning in 1877, with Nichols and Langworthy, who in 1888 foreclosed on the property (Hopkinton, 18/451; 21/626; 21/713; 22/1). Nichols and Langworthy, whose assets enabled them to withstand the failures experienced by many other firms, assumed operation of the mill, with George Nichols as mill supervisor. Their ownership of this mill for much of the ensuing three decades represents the height of the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company and the period of greatest economic stability within the village.

The Locustville property was sold to Thomas Hammond and Gardner Youngman in 1905, and Hammond became the sole proprietor one month after the sale. He proceeded to upgrade the mill with new machinery for woolen production, including 64 looms, two fulling mills, a dyeing machine and press, before selling and mortgaging the property to the Locustville Woolen Company in 1908, which defaulted in 1914. The mill was purchased at public auction by Henry Bailey and remained in his possession until 1931, when it was sold to Lahn and Simons of New York, who in turn conveyed the property to the Saybrook Manufacturing Company in 1932. After 60 years of continuous operation, fire nearly destroyed the mill in January, 1936, causing \$75,000 damage, and dealing a severe blow to village. The mill remained derelict until 1947, when the first floor was stabilized and re-roofed as the present single-story building. Following the completion of repairs, the mill returned to manufacturing use and was purchased by Nottingham Lace Works, Inc. in 1950, and in 1958 by Daughter's Lace Works,

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Inc., which remained in operation until 1968.

The third area of industrial development in Hope Valley was known as "the tannery lot," which expanded through the mid-nineteenth century to include several additional activities. The first tannery was built c. 1818 by Joshua Godfrey between Brushy Brook and Mechanic Street on the site of the present fire station, formerly the terminus of the branch railroad and site of the grain elevator. Godfrey exploited the one remaining watercourse in the village and created the small millpond later known as Chipman's Pond. By 1824 the operations had extended to both sides of the turnpike, and were owned by Geoffrey Arnold *et al*, who conveyed the 2-acre lot "at the southwest corner of bridge crossing Brushy Brook" to Alice Hazard, and the tannery was operated by Jonathan Hazard concurrently with his involvement in the Hazard woolen mill (Hopkinton, 8/33; Hopkinton Bicentennial Commission, p. 78).

In 1830 the parcel was conveyed to Arnold Hiscox, with the deed mentioning buildings and a tanyard on the property (Hopkinton, 8/230). Hiscox sold a one-half acre parcel bounded by the "school house lot" and the "Turnpike Road" to Russell Thayer and Thompson Larkin in 1835, the deed for which specifies no buildings, but grants "all privileges and appurtenances:" the sluiceway flowing from Chipman's Pond by implication (Hopkinton, 9/421). Thompson Larkin purchased Thayer's undivided one-half interest of the lot in 1843, now specified "with the buildings thereon" (Hopkinton, 9/422). This parcel, at the southwest corner of Main and Spring Streets, was the most intensely developed portion of the tannery lot and is the only section that survives.

Larkin leased one-half of the property, one-quarter of an acre at the corner of the "Pike Road," to Nathan Chipman in 1844. The indenture included use of the "buildings, wheels, waterways, flumes, penstocks, etc., and also a privilege to the pond to draw water...to drive said wheels thereon" and stipulated that Larkin reserved for his own use "a privilege in the basement story and dye house for the purpose of dressing and colering (sic) cloth and also to operate said wheels for the purpose of fulling and dressing said cloth and also a privilege in the garret and at the front door for the purpose of dressing wools and at the back door for the purpose of making manure" and that Larkin "agrees to keep the dam, flume and penstock and wheels in repair" (Hopkinton, 9/495). Chipman had apparently been conducting business there prior to the lease agreement, as he had already "put on said premises two buildings and sunk a number of tan vats" (*ibid*). Larkin conveyed the same premises, extended to west abutting

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the pond, to Chipman in two deeds, in 1846 and 1851, each being "one-half an undivided lot of four acres with tanner's shop and cloathing (sic) works ...with the privilege of using all the fall of the stream" (Hopkinton, 9/495).

Chipman continued in the tannery, the last of its size to operate in the state, and was succeeded by his two sons, including Charles, who operated a harness shop which is shown on the 1870 Beers map, located to the south of the tannery. Also depicted in 1870 is the N. F. Chipman sash and blind factory straddling the stream or flume. This is very likely the present building on the site, which retains a turbine shed that spans the flume, and which is believed to be the 'cloathing works' built earlier by Chipman. The Chipmans sold the corner lot in 1872 to Benjamin Langworthy, who upgraded the power source of the sash and blind factory with the installation of the turbine and "made the sash, doors and blinds for many of the houses in this town" (Hopkinton Bicentennial Commission, 79). Ernest Barber purchased the property in 1906 and maintained operation of the millwork shop until 1936, marking the end of manufacturing at the site. Barber expanded the business with a hardware and sporting goods store and was the first source of gasoline for automobiles in the village. The building later became a grocery store, first run by his son William Barber.

Architectural Context

Greek Revival buildings dominate the architectural composition of the village. However, other architectural styles are also representative of village growth and diversity: the Hezekiah Carpenter House (1770), the first house built in the village and only eighteenth century building remaining, represents early settlement; the eight Federal and Late-Federal buildings correspond to the rise of manufacturing and the development of social patterns; Italianate buildings signify the post-Civil War era and the introduction of picturesque styles both in residential and industrial buildings; and the seven examples of Queen Anne, Second Empire and Stick Styles represent the apex of village growth and status.

It is the Greek Revival that most clearly defines the principal period of village development from the 1830s to the 1870s, and reflects the egalitarian ideals of early industrial New England: "In these mill towns was established a sense of community - a pleasantness of simple architectural forms, an ampleness of planning, a free use of trees planted along the streets - which set a standard of decency and amenity that in Rhode Island persisted long..." (Hamlin, 183-4). In Hope Valley the Greek

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Revival evolved from single story, end-gable buildings with central chimney and five room plan to two and one-half story end-gable buildings, a transition from vernacular form and plan to a more academically derived style and type. The Greek Revival form - high eaves with or without frieze, shallow or moderate roof pitch and both end- and end-gables - persisted in the village in both corporate and vernacular contexts into the 1870s.

Within this architectural progression are social implications that embody the relationship between mill owners, operatives and the village setting. In contrast to the Greek Revival, the Italianate style emphasized class differences within the village. While the Gardner Nichols House (c. 1840) on Mechanic Street is of the early end-gable type consistent with related housing, the brothers Greene erected adjacent Italianate homes (c. 1866) on Main Street, whereas worker housing for Greene and Company was built in the Greek Revival style, all proximate to the mill.

Village Development

By the 1870s, Hope Valley supported three churches, a schoolhouse, a bank and a number of retail businesses, tradesmen and social institutions, located primarily in Locustville. These establishments most clearly define the social organization of the village and the importance of Hope Valley as an inland regional center for commerce and industry.

A schoolhouse was established by 1816, and was located on Highview between Main and Mechanic Streets. In 1822 a one-half acre lot, on the new section of turnpike south of the 'tannery lot, was purchased by Henry Greene *et al*, twenty-five individuals including David Larkin, Russell Thayer and Gorton Arnold, as well as six persons from the town of Richmond, and a new school was constructed at that location (Hopkinton, 7/588). School districts were formed in Hopkinton in 1847, and shares in the schoolhouse were bought by Josiah Langworthy "on behalf of the School District" (Hopkinton, 12/135). With the continued growth of the village, a two-room schoolhouse was erected on the same site, enlarged in the 1870s, and in 1901 "raised up, a story...erected underneath and alterations made..." (Palmer, HCS 7). This building remained in use until the construction of the Locustville School in 1933.

The Langworthy Public Library was founded in 1887 by Joseph Langworthy and Amos Nichols, and the collections were first located on the Main Street level of Mechanics Lodge. By the early twentieth century the Nathan

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Chipman House on Mechanic Street had been purchased for use as the library, remained at that location until 1933 when, through the additional generosity of the Langworthy family, the present building was erected on Spring Street.

The First Baptist Church of Hope Valley was originally organized in 1841 as the Second Baptist Society of Hopkinton and in 1845 erected the Greek Revival church building still standing. During the interim, the congregation held services in the schoolhouse. The one-half acre lot was purchased for \$25 in 1844 from Nathan Chipman and Rowland Hiscox by Gardner Nichols, who in 1848 sold the lot "with a Meeting House thereon standing" to the Second Baptist Society for \$50 (Hopkinton, 10/400; 10/403). The church was enlarged in 1867 and in 1891 the front vestibule was added. In 1893 the church assumed its present name and erected a parsonage opposite the church on Main Street.

Two additional congregations met in the village; as with the Baptist Church, the church buildings are on Main Street in the Locustville section, but are located further from the village at its northeast limits. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the village of Canonchet in 1845, meeting first at the schoolhouse as did the Baptists, and in 1846 erected a church building in Rockville. This building is said to have been dismantled and relocated to its present site in 1851. Reverend Stanton Austin was the Pastor from 1846 to 1851 and from 1856 until retiring in 1886, but "the membership was never strong in numbers," and following Austin's tenure the membership dwindled and the church was inactive by the early twentieth century (Hopkinton Tercentenary Committee, 13). In 1922 the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence purchased the building for the parish of Saint Joseph, which it has remained since that time. To the east of the Methodists, on the opposite side of Main Street, is located the First Second Advent Church, presently the Hope Valley Grange. The building was constructed in 1867 and organized by trustees from the village of Wyoming. As with the Methodist Church, the "church was never strong and did not survive long," and following the dissolution of the membership was sold to the Hope Valley Grange (Hopkinton Bicentennial Commission, 27).

The first burial ground in the village was located to the southeast of Main Street, behind the later site of the Greene Block. Plans were begun in 1849 by members of the Baptist Church for a new cemetery adjacent to the church and 33-foot by 10-foot lots were offered for subscriptions of five dollars each, but "the cemetery project soon became too much for the church" (Palmer, HV church, 1). The lot owners reorganized as the Pine

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Grove Cemetery Association in 1860, and purchased a 22-acre tract on Bank Street. This location, nearly one-quarter of a mile to the northeast of the church in a still undeveloped section of the village, embodies the ideals of the mid-nineteenth century rural cemetery movement, particularly in its placement well away from the dwellings in Locustville.

The three principal nineteenth-century commercial buildings in the village are Barbers Hall, the George E. Greene Store and Mechanics Lodge, each built with meeting halls on their second floors. Barbers Hall, at the intersection of Main and Bank Streets, was built in 1864 by Thomas and Edward Barber for their hardware business, and was known as 'Barber's Brick Block,' the only non-industrial brick building in the village. The meeting hall, later known as 'Chase Hall,' was the setting for the first motion picture shown in the village in 1914. The building had capacity for several shops on the ground floor, including the hardware store, a drug store and most significantly, the First National Bank. The First National Bank of Hopkinton was established by Amos G. Nichols in 1865 and absorbed the Wyoming Bank, implying the focus of Hope Valley as a local center for commerce, trade and manufacturing.

The George E. Greene Store, known locally as 'the Greene Block' was built in 1878, with Greene's store on the ground floor and a meeting hall on the second floor that was used as a Masonic Lodge. The Charity Lodge No. 23 was founded in 1865 and held meetings at two locations, Samuel Richmond's store on Bank Street and the Mechanics Lodge prior to the opening of the Greene Block in 1878. The Masons purchased the building in 1924, remaining there until 1973.

Mechanics Lodge was the only one of these buildings constructed by and for the organization itself. Mechanics Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F. purchased the lot at the intersection of Main and Mechanic Streets from Charles Chipman in 1871 and erected the Italianate building there in 1874. The Mechanic Street level was leased for retail businesses while the Main Street level was occupied by the Hope Valley Post Office, a printing shop and the Langworthy Public Library beginning in 1887. The Hope Valley Grange was first organized in 1887 by Orin Meserve, with meetings held in his paint shop on Spring Street, no longer standing. The initial organization lasted until 1896, was reorganized in 1900 and incorporated in 1904, when they purchased the former Advent Church. The Grange added a second floor to the building in 1928, and continues to hold meetings there.

Criteria Considerations

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The Hope Valley Historic District includes two church buildings: the Methodist Episcopal Church (1851), now Saint Joseph's Catholic Church, and the First Baptist Church (1845). Both are included for the quality and character of their architecture and for their ability to document an important aspect of the village's development, the growth of institutions in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The Pine Grove Cemetery (1860) is included for similar reasons—it was established and laid out by members of the First Baptist Church and, like the two churches, it helps to elucidate the development of the institutional life of the village.

Period of Significance

The period of significance begins with the construction date of Hope Valley's earliest surviving structure (c. 1770). Determining the end date of the period is more problematic, as the growth and development of villages such as Hope Valley has been long, intermittent, and continues to the present. The end date of the period of significance is 1936, as the year of a major change in two of three industrial sites in the village (the fire at the Locustville site and the end of manufacturing at the Tannery site).

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Geographical Data

Boundary Description

The boundary of the Hope Valley Historic District is the line described on the accompanying map. The district includes the following lots:

Assessor's Plat 15

Lot 1

Assessor's Plat 27:

Lots

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 28, 29, 30, 31, 51, 52, 53, 55, 101, 102, 103, 105, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 158A, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 176A, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222

Assessor's Plat 28

Lots

14, 16, 126

Boundary Justification

The ends of the district are determined by village limits, natural features and concentrations of contributing resources: to the northeast, the bounds are set, established by the Hope Valley Grange and the Methodist Episcopal Church, now Saint Joseph's. The southeastern boundary is the Wood River, a tributary of the Pawcatuck River. The southern limit is drawn to include the Nichols and Langworthy mill on Mechanic Street, Nichols Lane and Side Hill Street, and a group of four buildings on Main Street dating from the late-eighteenth to late-nineteenth centuries. The northwestern boundary is delimited by Locustville Pond and contributing resources on Highview, Maple and Spring Streets.